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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/656,507	09/04/2003	Satoshi Oshima	16869K-092500US	8026
20350	7590	07/07/2005	EXAMINER	
TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER EIGHTH FLOOR SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-3834			REVAK, CHRISTOPHER A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2131	

DATE MAILED: 07/07/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/656,507	OSHIMA ET AL	
	Examiner Christopher A. Revak	Art Unit 2131	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 July 2004.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 07 July 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>see attached</u> . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on July 7, 2004 is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the examiner is considering the information disclosure statement.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sampath et al, U.S. Patent 6,266,774 in view of Kamath et al, U.S. Patent 6,754,696.

As per claim 1, Sampath discloses of a method for updating antivirus programs (security information) in which a client is connected to a server through a network (col. 4, lines 5-16 and col. 7, lines 28-34). The antivirus program (security information) is stored in memory and is updated (col. 4, lines 20-27 and col. 7, lines 25-43). The

teachings of Sampath et al are silent in disclosing of the server including a storage device that is managed by the client. The teachings of Kamath et al disclose of the server including a storage device that is managed by the client (col. 2, lines 6-22). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to apply remotely located storage means that is managed by a client. Sampath et al discloses of motivational benefits by reciting that by providing an external storage drive, it is a transparent process of transferring and updating from the remote drive to the client computer (col. 2, lines 13-17) and that directories and files are stored remotely and the files can be retrieved only when required (col. 2, lines 7-10), thus freeing up storage on a client device that is an obvious distinction when applied to the teachings of Sampath et al that would only access to the updated antivirus information (security information) only when required by the client through remote access as taught by Kamath et al.

As per claims 2,9, and 15, the teachings of Kamath et al disclose of the server including a storage device that is managed by the client (col. 2, lines 6-22). It is interpreted by the examiner that the client is viewed as not having a local disk device in the aspect that the information that is stored on the remote disk drive, please refer above to the motivational benefit of applying the teachings of Kamath et al and the use of remote storage devices connected to a server that is managed by a client.

As per claims 3,10, and 16, the teachings of Sampath et al are relied upon for the use of updating antivirus software (security information) on a client computer. Kamath et al discloses of a server connected to a client component (management computer)

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through the network that handles updating of information on a remote drive (col. 2, lines 6-22), please refer above to the motivational benefit of applying the teachings of Kamath et al and the use of remote storage devices connected to a server that is managed by a client.

As per claims 4,11, and 17, Sampath et al discloses that the antivirus program (security information) includes attributes relating to the files that the client uses (col. 7, lines 28-34 & 44-47). Kamath et al is relied upon for the disclosure of a storage device that the client manages at the server that stores files that the client uses (col. 2, lines 3-10), please refer above to the motivational benefit of applying the teachings of Kamath et al and the use of remote storage devices connected to a server that is managed by a client.

As per claims 5,12, and 18, Sampath et al teaches that the antivirus program (security information) includes user identification and a password (access control information) with respect to the files that the client uses (col. 4, lines 15-20 and col. 7, lines 28-34).

As per claims 6 and 19, Sampath et al discloses of the client referencing the antivirus program (security information) of the client (col. 4, lines 20-27 and col. 7, lines 28-34).

As per claims 7,13, and 20, it is taught by Sampath et al that the antivirus program (security information) includes a password (authentication information) for permitting use of the client by a user (col. 4, lines 15-20 and col. 7, lines 28-34).

As per claims 8,14, and 21, Sampath et al discloses of a client connected to a server through a network including a client storage device that stores antivirus programs (security information)(col. 4, lines 5-16 & 20-27 and col. 7, lines 25-43). The antivirus programs (security information) are automatically updated without operation of the client (col. 7, lines 28-34 & 44-47 and col. 8, lines 45-48). The teachings of Sampath et al are silent in disclosing of a unit that manages storage in the server and for referencing the information on the remote drive. Kamath et al discloses of a server connected to a client component (management unit/computer) through the network that handles updating of information on a remote drive (col. 2, lines 6-22). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to apply remotely located storage means that is managed by a client.

Sampath et al discloses of motivational benefits by reciting that by providing an external storage drive, it is a transparent process of transferring and updating from the remote drive to the client computer (col. 2, lines 13-17) and that directories and files are stored remotely and the files can be retrieved only when required (col. 2, lines 7-10), thus freeing up storage on a client device that is an obvious distinction when applied to the teachings of Sampath et al that would only access to the updated antivirus information (security information) only when required by the client through remote access as taught by Kamath et al.

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Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Boden et al, U.S. Patent 6,330,562 discloses of updating a database containing security information.

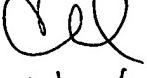
6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher A. Revak whose telephone number is 571-272-3794. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 6:30am-4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Christopher Revak

AU 2131


6/29/05

CR



June 29, 2005